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'NO REAL CHANGE' IN FOREIGN POLICY UNDER ALIA

HK070841 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 17, 28 Apr 86 p 29

[Article by Wang Hongqi: "Alia in Office for 1 Year"]

[Text] In April last year, after Ramiz Alia succeeded Hoxha as first secretary of the Central Committee of the AWP, he emphasized the need to "steadfastly follow the path of Hoxha" and maintain the continuity of guidelines and policies. For a year now Alia has focused work on developing the economy. During his first inspection tour of the country 1 month after assuming his post, he pointed out: "The economy is the basis for all development. With an advanced economy, one can then talk of prosperity for the country and strengthening of the national defense, as well as satisfying the demands of the people."

Alia took over during a difficult period in the country's economy. As he said in a speech once: "Problems have accumulated in recent years and natural calamities have created enormous hardships on the economy." Hence, he proposed that the party must stand in the forefront of work on the economy, face reality squarely, admit difficulties, correct mistakes, be courageous in innovations, and further develop the productive forces and the relations of production.

Alia proposed "resolving the most difficult problem -- economic problems -- as the central task of the party at present." In this connection, the AWP held two successive plenary sessions of the Central Committee last year, decided on important resolutions regarding the economic problems, and adopted a series of corresponding measures.

The first step was to strengthen leadership. In the past 12 months, Alia instituted two comparatively large reshuffles of cadres. At the 12th plenary session of the AWP Central Committee held in the middle of last year, Foto Cami, an alternate member to the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, was elected secretary of the Central Committee and became an assistant to Alia, while Papajorgji, former director of the State Planning Commission, was dismissed from his post. At last year's 13th plenary session of the AWP Central Committee, one member and two alternate members of the Political Bureau were separately sent to the three major districts of Shkoder, Tirana, and Durres to assume party and government leadership. Last year, more than half of the country's regional party and government cadres underwent strengthening and reorganization, with the removal of a batch of incompetent and unqualified cadres and the promotion of young ones.

Alia reiterated that cadres at all levels should change their outmoded work methods and bureaucratic practices. In light of the common failing of party cadres at all levels not daring to take charge of economic work, he pointed out clearly that party cadres paying attention to economic work is not economics. It is only by earnestly taking charge of economic work that one can better relate to the masses, understand the pains of the masses, and raise the prestige of the party. In regard to propaganda, Alia stressed that it is imperative not to talk big, nor indulge in empty talk. It is also necessary not to merely repeat some quotations or treat them simply as propaganda slogans.

The second step was "wage incentives." In order to boost the production initiative of the great mass of working people and promote the completion of export duties and tasks executed under difficult labor conditions in the national economy, the Council of Ministers decided that, beginning in the second half of 1985, a "system of wages paid according to work posts" would be implemented among underground miners, oil workers, and geologists; bonuses would be given to members of high output teams in agriculture; and for employees and workers of enterprises under the Ministries of Industry and Mines, Energy, Light Industry, Food Industry, and Construction, remuneration and production goals would be linked to actual production costs, so that the personal interests of workers could be tied to performance by enterprises.

With the introduction of the "wage incentive policy," in the second half of 1985, the department in charge of chromite mining, which is the major export industry, not only made up for production losses incurred in the first half of the year, but exceeded the year's production plan with an output of 1.1 million tons, thereby maintaining its number three position in world chromite production. The Coal Mining Department's output for the entire year was 2.195 million tons, an increase of 9.2 percent over that of 1984, and the copper industry also exceeded its production task for the year.

The third step was to improve supply. Since 1981, the AWP has adopted measures to reduce the size of private plots and privately-owned livestock eligible for collective raising in the countryside. These measures increased the peasants' dependence on the state and collective economy to provide non-staple food. In recent years, the supply of meat, dairy products, and other non-staple food to urban and rural residents has grown increasingly strained, particularly in villages where problems in buying meat, milk, and vegetables have cropped up. Upon assuming office, Alia took note of the seriousness of this problem and pointed out that the question of supply is first of all a political question. It is necessary for principal party and government leading cadres in each region to pay personal attention to the supply issue. Right after he took office, he held a meeting of the Political Bureau and made a special resolution on "fundamentally transforming the production situation on animal husbandry." The seventh session of the People's Assembly, held in July, specifically discussed the question of supply in rural areas and decided that every village should have its own herds of cows and sheep, and every commune should raise poultry and form special vegetable production teams. It asked cadres at all levels to pay special attention to collective commerce and encouraged peasants to plant vegetables on their private plots to make up for the insufficient supply from state and collective enterprises. According to reports, owing to the fact that peasants "benefitted" from the above measures, there has been a surge in production initiative. Barns and animal pens were constructed in great numbers, signalling "the start of a turn for the better" in the animal husbandry industry.

The fourth step was to practice strict economics. Albania believes that "to use the country's human, material, and financial resources to independently develop the economy is the only choice." Due to limited state capability, the need to economize has become an imperative economic measure. At the 12th plenary session of the AWP Central Committee in mid-1985, the AWP adopted a resolution to economize on energy, fuel, and imported raw materials. To celebrate the Republic's 40th anniversary on 12 January 1986, Albania launched a voluntary labor drive to collect scrap iron.

Last year, Albania did not complete its 1985 production plan, nor did it perform well on its "Seventh 5-Year Plan" (1980-1985) as a whole. However, with the adoption of the aforementioned measures by the AWP, the economic difficulties have been eased to a definite level and the supply of basic commodities has improved slightly.

Still, to overcome abuses in the economy that have accumulated over the years and to promote a comparatively greater development of the economy is certainly no easy task.

After Alia assumed ofice, there was no real change in foreign policy. He indicated: In foreign policy, Albania will adhere to a policy of independence and taking the initiative in its own hands, "neither open nor close itself to the outside world," and never have anything to do with the United States or the Soviet Union. On the basis of equality, mutual respect for sovereignty, mutual noninterference in internal affairs, and reciprocity, it will maintain and foster friendly relations with other countries, especially neighboring states and the Balkan states. In the past 12 months, Albania has demonstrated some signs of flexibility and loosening up in its foreign relations. For instance, relations with Greece have developed, the foreign trade minister of Yugoslavia visited Albania for the first time in many years and signed a long-term bilateral trade agreement, and visits to Albania by a 70-man French Foreign Affairs Ministry delegation and a 40-man Japanese industrialists delegation occurred, both firsts in Albanian relations with France and Japan. Albania held secret consultations with the FRG on the issue of war compensation, and at the same time held talks with Great Britain on the pending questions of gold and sunken vessels.

CARCANI ATTENDS DURRES DISTRICT AWP PLENUM

AU221921 [Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian of 18 April publishes on page two a 2,000-word report of a plenum held "recently" by the Durres district AWP Committee. Girjako Mirhali, first secretary of the district AWP committee, delivered a report "on the work carried out for the fulfillment of the tasks set out by the 13th AWP Central Committee plenum and the measures to be adopted in the spirit of the 14th AWP Central Committee plenum." During the first 3 months of the current year the overall picture was positive and stimulating: "The overall industrial production plan was overfulfilled and 66 economic enterprises fulfilled their tasks." Good achievements were made in various other sectors. "In the agricultural sector, the vegetable production plan was fulfilled 118 percent, the delivery plan 114.6 percent, the meat production plan was fulfilled 110.1 percent, and the meat delivery plan 121.5 percent." The plenum also analyzed some nonfulfillment of plans by some agricultural units. The plenum was also addressed by Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, who pointed out that the 14th AWP Central Committee plenum and the "very important" speech delivered at that plenum by Ramiz Alia set out important tasks the fulfillment of which requires that the party organs and organizations, together with the state and economic organs, should operate with a lofty militant spirit. "Comrade Adil Carcani congratulated the communists and working people of Durres District on this year's achievements and gave valuable instructions concerning some major directions which the party, state, and economic organs should constantly keep under consideration." He also stressed that party organizations should demand accounts and that all forms of control should be activated in all problems. "Comrade Adil Carcani also gave instructions for a better organization of the work concerning the supply of the population. He set out tasks for the economic enterprises to find ways of increasing the range of small and very small articles of mass consumption." He also dealt with some tasks in the agricultural sector. "He went on to stress the instruction issued by the 14th AWP Central Committee plenum to raise the suggestive and operative role of economic thinking. The party, he stated, had trained an entire army of cadres, economists, and financial experts, including not a few in Durres District, whose ideas must be better promoted and set in motion by the basis party organizations, the AWP Committee and the People's Council Executive Committee, coordinating their work with technical thinking." Adil Carcani went on to stress the importance of close links with the people: "No problem can be resolved without strong reliance on the people, the workers class, and the cooperativists."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PLOVDIV SPRING FAIR

Zhivkov Receives Iraqi Minister

AU071421 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 7 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received today Mr. Hasan'Ali, minister of trade of Iraq, who is currently on a visit to this country in connection with the Sixth International Spring Consumer Goods Fair in the city of Plovdiv.

The talks centered on matters of the bilateral trade and economic relations. It was noted that these relations are developing successfully on the basis of mutual benefit.

Other Leaders Meet Delegates

AU081704 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 8 May 86

["At the Council of Ministers" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 8 (BTA) -- Mr Stoyan Markov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr. Antoni Gara, mayor of Harare. The two sides discussed the broadening of cooperation between the capitals of Bulgaria and Zimbabwe.

Mr. Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received Mr. Michel Camdessus, manager of Banc de France. The two sides discussed issues of the cooperation between the Bulgarian National Bank and the Central Bank as well as their contribution to the promotion of the economic and trade relations between Bulgaria and France.

Today, Mr. Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the leaders of the trade and economic delegations visiting Bulgaria in connection with the 6th International Spring Fair in Plovdiv. With Gen. M.G. Nasko, Nigeria's minister of trade and industry, he discussed the possibilities for the further broadening of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Mr. 'Abdallah Muhammad 'Uthman, minister of industry, trade supply of the PDR of Yemen, discussed issues related to the implmentation of the protocol on trade exchange between the two countries in 1986 as well as the possibilities for the further broadening of the trade and economic cooperation.

DZHUROV, OTHERS ATTEND VICTORY DAY CELEBRATION

AU082108 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 Gmt 8 May 86

[Text] A festive concert was held at the Central Club of the Bulgarian People's Army in Sofia, performed by a representative group of the Bulgarian People's Army on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany and militarist Japan.

The festive concert was attended by Comrade Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense; by Velko Palin, head of the Social and National Security Department of the BCP Central Committee; by Colonel General Mitko, chief of the Army's Main Political Administration, as well as by officers and generals of the Bulgarian People's Army, and by representatives of the Sofia public.

The concert was also attended by Major General Giri Ordzhonikidze, Army, Navy, and Air Force attache of the USSR in Bulgaria; by Colonel General Aleksandr Zvartsev, representative of the Commander in Chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces to the Bulgarian People's Army; and by military attaches from socialist countries accredited in Sofia.

BRIEFING HELD ON BULGARIAN'S DEATH IN TURKEY

AU081626 Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 8 (BTA) -- The Turkish side will have to provide a clear answer to the discrepancies and ambiguities in the circumstances surrounding the death of the Bulgarian national Ahmet Osmanov in the city of Yozgat on April 30 this year, said Ambassador Lyubomir Shopov, head of a department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

At a regular breifing organized by the Ministry's Press Department today, Mr Lyubomir Shopov produced some basic facts about the case of Osmanov, a Bulgarian national, groundlessly detained in Turkey in 1983 when he was visiting friends there together with his family.

The ambassador pointed out that the Turkish side had taken no action on the request that two Bulgarian physicians leave for the city of Yozgat and, together with Turkish specialists, conduct a post mortem examination in order to establish the causes of Ahmet Osmanov's death. The employees of the Bulgarian Embassy in Ankara, who were admitted to the city of Yozgat only on May 5, were not allowed to interview the physicians at the city hospital and the director of the so-called displaced persons' camp. According to the original announcement, Osmanov has died in the hospital, whereas it was later established that he has actually died in the camp.

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL UNION SESSION EXPLAINS NEW TASKS

AU281337 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] A session of the National Agro-Industrial Union Central Council was held in Sofia today. The session was attended by Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council; by Comrade Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; and by Aleksi Ivanov, minister of agriculture and forestry.

In his report Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union, dwelled on the tasks facing the Union, as well as on the changes that have occurred in its functions. As a result of the basic structural organization and reforms introduced in the management of the central economic organs, the responsibility for further, intensive, agricultural development is enhanced.

[Begin Petkov recording] "Above all else, the National Agro-Industrial Union is preserving its character as a voluntary, economic association, as well as its character as an organ for supporting the self-governing, agricultural, scientific, purchasing, payment-supplies, and marketing organizations, and other such institutions. The Agro-Industrial Union is an organ that, on an economic basis, organizes and coordinates the work of the aforementioned organizations, and assists them in their activities. The National Agro-Industrial Union has the basic task of creating the necessary prerequisties and ensuring the organization and coordination of work in connection with the accelerated introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress and with the technological transition in the agricultural sector. In this respect, it is also important to map out the task of comprehensive services to the self-governing organizations that are members of the union. All basic service organizations engaged in mechanization, construction, marketing, and scientific services remain within the structure of the union as its members. The Academy of Agricultural Sciences becomes the chief scientific and technological center of the Agro-Industrial Union, which will serve technological centers and institutions in the area of technology transfer, and in the prompt application of new technologies in agriculture." [end Petkov recording]

The session also discussed the state of topical agricultural tasks. Despite the favorable conditions, certain okrugs are lagging behind in the fulfillment of numerous tasks. Measures were outlined to overcome the delay in the fertilization of autumn crops, in sun-flower sowings, in irrigation works, as well as in other sectors.

BZNS CONGRESS SLATED TO OPEN 19 MAY IN SOFIA

AU082114 Sofia BTA in English 1742 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 8 (BTA) -- In compliance with the decision of the Ruling Council of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNS) adopted at the 27 December, 1985 session, the 5th Congress of the BZNS will be opened on May 19, 1986 in Sofia.

PRESS CONFERENCE HELD ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES

AU081650 Sofia BTA in English 0811 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 8 (BTA) -- Bulgaria's resolution to work for establishing of nuclear-weapon-free zones in Europe was reaffirmed once again at the regular meeting between representatives of the press department of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and journalists. Ambassador Lyuben Petrov spoke at the meeting. Stressing the significance of the address of the Warsaw Treaty member-states to the European states, the U.S.A. and Canada on the issue of establishing nuclear-free zones in Europe, and the broad response to that new peace proposal of the socialist countries, Mr. Lyuben Petrov emphasised Bulgaria's efforts in this direction.

He paid attention to the idea, which was launched at the 13th Congress of the BCP, for a meeting of parliamentarists from the Balkan countries on these questions, and announced that the Bulgarian Interparliamentary Group had already made such a proposal to the parliaments of the Balkan countries. We stand for and work for the continuation of the talks between experts which have started in Athens in 1984, for establishing of nuclear-weapon-free zones in the Balkans, added Mr. Lyuben Petrov. He said that Bulgaria, as agreed with the Warsaw Treaty member-states April 8, has delivered their address to the embassies of the respective West European countries, the U.S.A. and Canada, and has also sent it to many other countries around the world. By April 18 the document has been circulated in more than 80 countries in Asia, Africa and America.

HUSAK, HAMAN RECEIVE USSR'S MASLYUKOV 17 APRIL

AU021448 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central committee and CSSR president, received Yuriy Maslyukov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at Prague Castle on Thursday [17 April].

In a cordial, friendly talk they reviewed the present state of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in engineering and the electrotechnical industry and the possibilities of its further development. They highly appreciated the results achieved in this sphere to date and stated that the program of long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR for the period up to the year 2000, signed during the meeting of the two countries' highest representatives in Moscow in 1985, establishes conditions for a more efficient utilization of the production resources and creative potential of the two countries and significantly contributes to speeding up their socioeconomic development. In this connection they underlined the importance of the implementation of the comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress of CEMA members up to the year 2000.

The reception was attended by Ladislav Gerle, CSSR deputy premier, and Fratnisek Salda, chief of the CSSR president's chancellery. Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

The same day Yuriy Maslyukov also met with Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CCPZ Central Committee.

In a cordial, comradely discussion they briefed each other on the specific possibilities of further intensifying and expanding mutual cooperation, particularly specialization and production sharing in the sphere of the components for electronics and computer technology.

The discussion was attended by Ladislav Gerle, CSSR deputy premier; Karel Erbes, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department; and Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR.

The same day Comrade Yuriy Maslyukov also paid a visit to the A.S. Popov Research Institute of Communication Technology in Prague. He was accompanied by Milan Kubat, CSSR minister of electrotechnical industry.

The Soviet guest took great interest in the concept of the institute's work and its cooperation with workplaces in the Soviet Union. He also familiarized himself with the results of the institute's long-standing cooperation with the Krystal Research Institute in Kiev, with workplaces of the USSR Ministry of the Electronics Industry, and other institutions.

HAVLIN ASSESSES 27TH CPSU CONGRESS

AU031931 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Gathering on the Results of the 27th CPSU Congress at the Advanced School of Politics Attached to the CPCZ Central Committee; Drawing on the Inexhaustible Wealth of Experience"]

[Excerpt] A gathering of the Advanced School of Politics attached to the CPCZ Central Committee, held in Prague yesterday [15 April], was devoted to the conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress. The school's rector, Ladislav Novotny, welcomed to the gathering Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Miloslav Dockal, head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee; USSR ambassador to the CSSR Viktor Lomakin; and other guests.

Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, underscored the importance of the stimuli of the 27th CPSU Congress and of the experience of Soviet Communists for our party. He stressed that the 27th CPSU Congress -- by the course of its deliberations and the adopted conclusions -- profoundly entered the history of the CPSU and the Soviet people, as well as the history of the socialist community and the international communist movement. The solutions it proposed to the most urgent issues of the present and the long-range objectives it determined are permeating the minds and hearts of progressive and peace-loving mankind throughout the world, he said among other things. The 17th CPCZ Congress unreservedly identified itself with the conclusions of the summit deliberations of the Soviet Communists.

The political report of the 17th CPSU Congress underscored the necessity to learn even more from the experience of the Leninist party of the Soviet Communists, not to be satisifed with what has been achieved, and see to it that criticism and self-criticism always have the right of domicile [domovske pravo] in our party.

The CPCZ Central Committee secretary drew attention to the objectives of the eighth 5-year plan and noted that we would not be able to fulfill the fundamental issues of political and socioeconomic development without systematically deepening the alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and without systematically strengthening the Marxist-Leninist ties between the CPCZ and the CPSU. For our nations, the alliance and close cooperation with the Soviet Union is not only a revolutionary legacy, an expression of the historical experience of our people, but also an objective necessity on which we build all our plans and prospects for further development in the process of integration, he said among other things. The deliberations of the Soviet Communists and the conclusions of their congress, which can be rightly called the program of peace and development, the symbol of the future of the world without wars, the world of cooperation and mutual understanding, proved the mighty power of the ideas of socialism, of Great October, and the attractiveness to the world of the path of progress and to a new society, rid of exploitation and oppression.

Josef Havlin also noted the exacting tasks the 27th CPSU Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress entrusted to party institutions dealing with scientific activities and the training of cadres. In this connection he said that the CPCZ Central Committee also expects from the Advanced School of Politics attached to the CPCZ Central Committee a substantial contribution to the solution of the tasks of the CPCZ social and economic policy, to the party's ideoeducational work, and to the training of cadres for practical party work in accordance with the new measures. When we carefully study the conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress they inevitably lead us to ponder the history of the struggles of our party which, together with all Czechoslovak people, will celebrate the 65th anniversary of its founding in mid-May, the CPCZ Central Committee secretary noted in another part of his speech. He depicted the anniversary not only as a dignified opportunity for a comprehensive, profound pondering of the glorious history of our party, but also as a source of a significant lesson showing how to even better draw on the inexhaustible wealth of experience for our activity in the current conditions.

"The Czechoslovak Communists and the Czechoslovak people highly value the unusually important role of the Soviet Union as a vital key pillar of the socialist community, and the revolutionary and progressive forces in the world and as a hope and the guarantee of world peace. All attempts of aggressive imperialist circles, which want to force their will upon other nations with threats of nuclear confrontation, will shatter on its immense endeavor, initiative, and strength. Proceeding from historical experience, the Czechoslovak people see in the friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union the only guarantee of their independence and national sovereignty and a reliable ally and friend also when it comes to fulfilling the exacting tasks entrusted to all of us by the 17th CPCZ congress," Josef Havlin stressed.

HUSAK CLOSING ADDRESS TO NATIONAL FRONT MEETING

AU070639 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Apr 86 p 1

[Report on the closing address by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, at the 10 April joint session of the CSSR and Czech and Slovak National Front Central Committees in Prague]

[Text] Comrade Gustav Husak began by stressing that the course of the joint session of the CSSR and Czech and Slovak National Front Central Committees has substantiated the unity of opinions on basic political issues and on the programmatic and cadre preparation of the general elections to the representative bodies on all levels. He thanked the political parties and the social and special-interest organizations grouped in the National Front for the support they had granted in the past, and which they also expressed at the present session, for the joint program of the CPCZ and the National Front -- the program with which we are marching to the elections and which we will be implementing in unison later.

He expressed appreciation for the activity and initiative manifested by the individual components of the National Front in their fulfillment of economic tasks, in their care for the improvement of the people's living conditions, in the sphere of special-interest activities, and in other factors. This shows how significant their work is, and how it benefits society.

Our National Front, which was born in the battle against fascism and for national liberation and which has been fulfilling an important mission in all phases of socialist construction, has today acquired -- and will also acquire in the future -- increasing significance in keeping with the people's interests and the needs of social development. The program of the CPCZ and the National Front proceeds from the positive balance of previous years and offers hopeful prospects for the progressive development of our society in the coming years, Comrade Gustav Husak said. The program is based on the documents of the 17th CPCZ Congress, which have been drafted from the very beginning to express the new tasks and needs of all-social development and their creative solution.

G. Husak recalled how our public has been attentively following the course of the 17th CPCZ Congress. The congress results are encountering a most positive echo. The congress results are also being favorably received abroad by both our friends and by people who are least objective and sympathetic toward us. The most important thing now is to start consistently implementing the program worked out by the congress.

We are faced by extremely demanding tasks that will require the solution of complicated issues in many spheres, particularly in the economy, science, technology, and many other spheres. It is necessary to see that, in a certain sense, the main issue is the new stage of the development of socialism -- and not merely in our country, but also in other fraternal countries. What is this new stage? Above all, it is a reflection of the upsurge of the scientific-technological revolution. It is only on this basis that one can ensure the required further growth of the economy, of living standards, and spheres connected with this. That is why we place such emphasis on the acceleration of the socioeconomic development and scientific-technological progress, and on a more resolute removal of the obstacles that are preventing this, Comrade Husak stated. This also demands a great struggle for changing the people's way of thinking. The main thing is to know how to explain to the people the new demands of the present times, which concern both production, and also all other sectors, in order that we push through far more demanding approaches in political, management, organizational, and educational work, and also in the entire activity of the National Front.

Comrade Husak pointed out that in the elections it is most important to demonstrate, by voting for the candidates of the National Front, our people's full support for the socialist system and for the program of the CPCZ and the National Front. The main thing is to fill election preparations with great political-educational work, and with the explanation of basic ideas and trends which will be carrying our society forward in the coming years. Even the best program cannot be successfully realized if it is not understood and supported by the people. That is why it is so important that the people understand what our program means for today and for tomorrow, and what is needed for its realization.

During the preelection meetings and talks, Comrade Husak recalled, one must listen attentively to the people's opinions and suggestions, support all correct ideas and proposals, and see that they are enforced. At the same time one must patiently explain possible nuclear issues or even incorrect views, and win mass support for our program by accomplishing systematic political work. Without such support by all people the program cannot be realized.

Comrade Husak also pointed out that criticism and self-criticism were more intensively applied in our preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress, and during the congress itself. In this spirit one must also proceed in preparing the elections. In their everyday life, the people encounter a number of problems in services, in transport, in trade, and elsewhere. Certain suggestions and proposals cannot be realized immediately; but the appropriate agencies must take note of them, and look for ways and the proper time to realize them. But certain shortcomings can be eliminated quickly. Neither excuses nor delays in rectifying them must be tolerated. A critical approach must be applied on all levels, from top to bottom. One must demand order and honest good work.

The people's creative activity is of a decisive significance for the success of our program, Comrade Husak stressed. But the management of socialist economy cannot do without orders and instructions. But the people's initiative is becoming an increasingly important, qualitatively new element. The development of this initiative is one of the foremost tasks of the entire National Front. The people's initiative is also the decisive feature of our socialist democracy, which realistically ensures the working people's rights and social security and their ability to participate daily in public affairs. We regard the intensification of socialist democracy as the important prerequisite and component part of the new phase of the further development of socialist society.

Comrade Husak concluded by wishing the session participants success in their responsible work in preparing the elections and realizing the election programs -- this main content of the work of the new agencies that will emerge from the elections. "I am convinced that we will go united to the elections, that the National Front's list of candidates will win the full support of our citizens, and that we will also go united on the path of realizing the programs we have adopted. In this way we will contribute best toward the further development of our fatherland and toward a further happy life of people," Comrade Gustav Husak said.

EDITORIAL COMMEMORATES 1969 CPCZ SESSION

AU032032 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Apr 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Correctness of the Chosen Path"]

[Excerpts] Precisely today 17 years have elapsed since the session of our party Central Committee in 1969 which, as did the document, "The Lesson From the Crisis Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress," initiated a "new stage in which the process of changes in the correlation of forces in the party acquired a qualitatively new level." The election of Comrade Gustav Husak as first secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and the other cadre changes in the party leadership that occurred after the April session, created decisive prerequisites for overcoming the drawnout crisis in the party and society and for an offensive against the rightist opportunist and antisocialist forces.

In the political struggle with the rightist forces, the party gradually resumed and developed further its activity on the scientific foundation of Marxism-Leninism, on the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism.

When we return today, after the 17th congress, in qualitatively different historical conditions than were the events of 17 years ago, we do not do it only out of respect for the tenacious political work of those hundreds of thousands of selfless functionaries and members of the CPCZ, whose merit it is that the party was gradually regaining the trust of the people, their active support. Their endeavor brought tangible results in a short time. After 2 years of hard political and organizational work by hundreds of thousands of communists, the 14th congress in 1971 could rightly note that the party became ideologically, politically, and organizationally unified.

From the 65 years of our party history and from the experience of the other fraternal parties arises this substantial, fundamental experience: Only an ideologically united, politically cohesive Marxist-Leninist party, which stands firmly on the positions of the workers class and the working people, which consistently abides by and in its political work implements principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism, is capable of fulfilling its historical role of revolutionary vanguard and leading society to socialism and communism. Whenever the party deviates from these positions and weakens its Leninist character, it loses its ability to lead, tears itself away from masses, commits mistakes and errors. In an onslaught of counterrevolutionary forces it can, under certain circumstances, even suffer a defeat.

Those 17 years that have elapsed since the April session and the period after the 14th congress in 1971, which worked out the general line of building a developed socialist society, yielded convincing testimony to the correctness of the course of our party and its long-term strategic line.

On the contrary, the uninterrupted, upward development without crises, tension, and shocks, and the production, social, and cultural results of the work of our people were systematically expanding and strengthening the social certainties of the working people, of all our citizens.

The April session of the party Central Committee created prerequisites for a fundamental turn also in the ideopolitical and educational activity. Before 1968 this sphere of party activity was gradually shunted to the very periphery of the party bodies' and organizations' interest. The following is also a valuable and permanently valid experience of our party: Only an effective ideological work consistently tied to everyday tasks, with political-organizational activity in all sectors, is a decisive prerequisite for consolidating the unity between the party and the people.

After the April session, the party was also perpetually demonstrating its international character in practice. It links communists of both nations and of the nationalities of our state, it unites the national and international interests of the working people of our country. The federative arrangement of our state, proceeding from the existence of two independent nations, the Czechs and the Slovaks, created conditions for a broad development of both our nations and for their unity in a common state. Thus, socialist internationalism, which is the determining factor of our federation and the fundamental principle of our domestic and foreign policy, is also the strong tie that unites our society.

The CPCZ's foreign-political endeavor also correspondends to this. Its cornerstone was and is policy oriented toward a systematic strengthening of the alliance, cooperation, and friendship with the countries of the socialist community, above all with the Soviet Union. This is in harmony with the vital interests of our people, their international traditions. After April 1969 we fully restored and further deepened and strengthened the friendly bonds between the CSSR and the USSR, which then began developing much more intensively, reached a qualitatively higher level, and spread to all spheres of human activity. The peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries has the full support of all communists, of all Czechoslovak working people. Our party and all Czechoslovak people fully stand behind the peace program of the 27th CPSU Congress. We will make use of all our means and potential to most effectively contribute to the realization of this great peace project.

HUSAK REPLIES TO CHURCH REPRESENTATIVES' LETTER

LD071221 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, has replied to a letter sent to him by participants in a festive meeting of representatives of churches and religious societies in Czechoslovakia which was held on 17 April in Bratislava under the slogan, "We Choose a Life in Peace."

In his letter he appreciates highly their resolution to take an active part in the efforts of our people for the further advancement of our socialist society expressed by the full support for the election program of the National Front and the Czechoslovak foreign peace policy. He said that the implementation of the far-reaching and exceptionally important tasks set for the whole of society today depends on the contribution of each citizen and of all our people. Our fellow citizen believers, churches, and religious societies have their place in our construction effort for the benefit of peace and the homeland. It is, therefore, our wish, Comrade Husak stressed, to develop further the cooperation among citizens regardless of their different world outlooks and deepen the positive relations between the state and churches. In conclusion, he wished the committee of religious and church representatives many successes in the further responsible work for peace and further prosperity of our homeland.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES DKP'S MIES ON REELECTION

LD041505 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, sent a congratulatory message to Herbert Mies on his reelection as German Communist Party [DKP] chairman. The message emphasizes the trust and authority Comrade Mies enjoys in the DKP and in the international communist and workers movement. It expresses the conviction that the traditional friendship and mutual cooperation between the two fraternal parties will continue to develop and deepen to the benefit of the people of both countries in the interests of the joint struggle for world peace, socialism, and progress.

FOJTIK ADDRESSES GERMAN COMMUNIST PARTY GROUP

LD032143 Prague CTK in English 1930 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Hamburg May 3 (CTK correspondent) -- The reactionary and militarist forces of imperialism with the U.S. Government at the head have been fomenting the feverish arms race and try to move it even to outer space, in spite of their words about peace, Jan Fojtik said here today. Alternate member of the Presidium and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, Jan Fojtik, who heads the Czechoslovak delegation to the 8th Congress of the German Communist Party, was addressing a meeting of Hamburg workers and members of the German Communist Party.

The U.S. brutal aggression against Libya is one of the latest proofs of this dangerous policy. One of the crimes of imperialists are the unceasing attacks against the Soviet Union and the socialist community, the psychological war waged against them irrespective of any rules, he said. Together with all fighters of the anti-war movement, the Czechoslovak Communists are convinced that there exist forces able to avert these sombre perspectives. "In this respect we consider the strengthening of class solidarity a pressing task of communists and communist and revolutionary workers' parties," he stressed.

The 17th congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party again confirmed that Czechoslovak foreign policy remains to be based on strengthening friendshp and developing and expanding cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, mainly with the Soviet Union, Jan Fojtik said.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN FRANCE

LD061223 Prague CTK in English 0635 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Paris May 6 (CTK Correspondent) -- The trade union movement in Czechoslovakia and France and international trade union solidarity were among the topics of talks between delegations of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions and the French General Confederation of Labour (CGT) which opened here yesterday shortly after the Czechoslovak delegation arrived. The Czechoslovak delegation is headed by Central Trade Union Council Secretary Viliam Kozik and the CGT delegation by Secretary General Henri Krasucki.

Both sides put emphasis on cooperation and solidarity of the European trade union movement and all progressive forces in the present tense international situation. They prepared a joint communique and the 1986-1987 plan of cooperation between the Czechoslovak trade union movement and the CGT to be signed at the end of the visit. Viliam Kozik described the first day of the talks as constructive and intensive, and appreciated the CGT effort for fruitful cooperation.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER VISITS TANZANIA

LD072034 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Tanzania -- Bohumil Urban, Czechoslovak Minister of foreign trade, has started talks with Basil Mramba, minister of industries, on the conclusion of new agreements on trade and economic cooperation between Tanzania and Czechoslovakia. Bohumil Chnoupek has been received by Seif Sharif Mamad, chief minister of Tanzania and member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania; and Benjamin Mkapa, minister of foreign affairs.

HONECKER, STOPH MARK WAR'S END ANNIVERSARY

Lay Wreaths at Terptow

LD081149 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0921 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 May (ADN) -- On the 41st anniversary of the liberation of the German people from Hitler fascism, the GDR honored the unforgotten fighters against war and Nazi barbarism with festive commemorations.

On Thursday morning the GDR party and state leadership and thousands of working people laid wreaths at the momorial to the Soviet heroes killed in action in Berlin-Treptow and at the memorial to the Polish soldier and German anti-fascist in Berlin-Friedrichshain Park.

The procession to the Terptow memorial was led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; Prime Minister Willi Stoph and People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann. Other members of the SED Politburo, leading representatives of the parties allied to the SED and generals and officers of the GDR's armed organs, including the city commandant of Berlin, Lieutenant General Karl-Heinz Drews, were also present.

The festive wreath-laying ceremony was attended by USSR Ambassador to the GDR Vyacheslav Kochemasov; Army General Petr Lushev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany (GSFG); Lieutenant General Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Directorate of the Group; and General Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states in the GDR National People's Army (NVA).

Non-commissioned officers and soldiers carried the wreaths from the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers the People's Chamber and the National Council of the National Front through the memorial's garden of remembrance. The ribbon on the wreath was inscribed: "Eternal Glory and Thanks to the Heroic Sons of the Soviet People, the Liberators From Hitler Fascism." Honor guards of the NVA and the Soviet Army presented arms. Soviet soldiers carried the wreaths from the Soviet ambassador and the commander in chief of the GSFG. Honor guards of the armies of the two fraternal countries had taken up position in front of the memorial to the soldier of the glorious Red Army, who protectively carries a child on his arm. The participants in the wreath-laying ceremony maintained a moment's silent in remembrance of the heroes of the great patriotic war. The national anthems of the USSR and the GDR concluded the solemn ceremony.

At a wreath-laying ceremony at the memorial to the Polish soldier and the German anti-fascist in the Friedrichshain Park, the leading GDR personalities then honored the Polish and German patriots who sacrificed their lives in the joint struggle with the Soviet Army for liberation from Hitler barbarism. To the sounds of the funeral march by Chopin, Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph, Horst Sindermann, and the other members of the party and state leadership approached the monument together with Polish Ambassador to the GDR Janusz Obodowski, the USSR ambassador Vyacheslav Kochemasov and other chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR. Accompanied by a drum roll, the wreaths were placed at the memorial with the eternal flame, which was flanked by honor guards of the armed organs of the GDR and Poland. Before the towering obelisk, the public figures honored in silence the two people's patriots killed in action.

Receive Soviet Greetings

LD072129 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1839 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (ADN) -- In a greetings address from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers to mark the 41st anniversary of the liberation of the German people from fascism, tribute is paid to the GDR as an important factor for peace and socialism in the heart of Europe.

The message to Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph says:

"The victory over German fascism will always be remembered by people, by the present and succeeding generations, as the triumph of the ideas of freedom and peace. This was a great example of the rallying of the peoples and countries with different social systems, who, faced with mortal danger, rose above all distinctions, fought agaginst the common enemy and crushed it. This was an event of world historic importance. It had revolutionary impact on entire international development and opened new prospects of social progress to the saved humanity."

The 11th SED congress, just as the 27th CPSU congress and the congresses of other fraternal parties, showed convincingly "that socialist countries remain the most consistent fighters for peace and international security. They are united in the resolve to do their utmost to avert the threat of war looming over humanity, to arrest the sliding toward nuclear catastrophe, to reverse the world development for the better."

The message says in conclusion: "The CPSU and the Soviet state will continue unceasingly to strengthen fraternal ties with the SED and the GDR and to further develop all-round cooperation."

Attend USSR Embassy Reception

LD072109 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1743 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (ADN) -- The USSR is making every effort to avert another war. The 27th CPSU congress outlined a comprehensive system of international security. This was said by USSR Ambassador Vyacheslav Kochemasov at a reception in Berlin today to mark the 41st anniversary of victory and the crushing of Hitler fascism. Among the cordially welcomed guests at his reception were Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State: SED Politburo members Premier Willi Stoph, People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann; and other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo. Also present were representatives of other GDR parties and mass organizations, GDR and Soviet military officers and diplomats accredited in the GDR, as well as SEW Chairman Horst Schmitt.

In his speech Ambassador Kochemasov referred to the Soviet leaders' concrete proposals to rid the world of nuclear weapons and to prevent an arms race in outer space. He praised the important role played by the GDR in the struggle for peace and for a strong socialist global system as highlighted at the 11th SED Congress. He described Mikhail Gorbachev's meetings with Erich Honecker and the other members of the SED leadership, with communists and working people in the GDR as an example of the militant alliance, sincere warm and friendly relations of the parties and peoples of the two fraternal countries.

Greet CSSR Counterparts

LD082346 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1711 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 May (ADN) -- The CSSR's contribution to the implementation of the peace mission of the socialist community of states is accorded high recognition worldwide. This is stated in a telegram of congratulations sent by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Willi Stoph, GDR premier, on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and President of the CSSR; and Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Federal Government of the CSSR. In the alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states, they will succeed in halting the imperialist policy of power and adventurism and in securing a peaceful future for mankind.

KESSLER MEETS WITH GROMYKO, SOKOLOV IN MOSCOW

For reportage on the visit to the Soviet Union by Defense Minister Heinz Kessler, including his talks with Soviet Defense Minister Sokolov and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Andrey Gromyko, see the Eastern Europe section of the 5 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY ALGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Details of Honecker Meeting

LD071443 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1217 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, the foreign affairs minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria, at the official seat of the GDR State Council on Wednesday. The guest conveyed a message of friendship from Chadli Bendjedid, the president of the Democratic People's republic of Algeria and secretary general of the FLN party, which was warmly reciprocated.

Erich Honecker assessed the visit by the Algerian foreign minister as an expression of the interest of both states in the expansion of friendly relations. During the talk Erich Honecker informed his guest about the results of the 11th SED Congress. They were aimed at further strengthening the GDR as a stable factor for peace on the dividing line between two different social systems in Europe, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. Erich Honecker stressed that the proven course of the unity of economic and social policy and the active political dialogue for peace preservation will be continued.

Today it was more important than ever not to persist in hackneyed thought patterns of confrontation, striving for military superiority and "star wars," but to approach matters in a new way, said Erich Honecker. He praised the Soviet Union's proposals for freeing the world of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and the proposal for reducing conventional arms and armed forces in Europe, which was announced by Mikhail Gorbachev from the rostrum of the 11th SED Congress. The GDR agreed with these proposals in all their aspects and would contribute to their implementation.

Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi outlined Algeria's domestic and foreign policy. He stressed that the efforts of the Algerian people are aimed at strengthening national independence and the further development of a society free of exploitation, in line with the goals of the national charter adopted in January. Algeria supported the 15 January proposals of the Soviet Union for peace preservation.

Erich Honecker and Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi put forward the view that regional hotbeds of tension and conflict, whether in the Middle East, southern Africa, Central America or other parts of the world, constitute a serious danger to world peace and the development of the effected countries and must in each case be settled by peaceful means. They expressed concern about the fact that the hostile U.S. actions against Libya have rapidly worsened the international situation.

The politicians emphasized the important role of the Nonaligned Movement, whose work led to ever fresh impulses for peace and development and in whose ranks Algeria was working with great resourcefulness.

It was noted with satisfaction during the talk that the productive cooperation between the GDR and the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria has undergone a further upturn since Erich Honecker's visit to Algeria in December 1984 and his meeting with President Chadli Bendjedid. The two sides emphasized the firm desire of their states to exhaust all existing possibilities of cooperation to the benefit of both sides. This also served the visit to the GDR by Chadli Bendjedid, president of Algeria and secretary general of the FLN party, which is planned for 1987.

The talk, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, and Heinz Eichler, secretary in the State Council. Manfred Thiede, the ambassador of the GDR to Algeria, and Youcef Kraiba, the Algerian ambassador to the GDR, were also present.

Received by Stoph

LD072135 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1711 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (ADN) -- The GDR is fighting to make peace secure and rid the world of the danger of a nuclear war. This was stated by GDR Prime Minister Willi Stoph when he met Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Algerian Foreign Minister, in Berlin on Wednesday (7 May). Stoph said that the GDR supported the demand of the liberated states to free, through disarmament, resources for solving such global problems as environmental pollution, hunger, underdevelopment, illiteracy, and epidemics. The GDR favored the earliest possible start of concrete negotiations under UN auspices to secure a global and equitable solution of major international economic problems. Both men noted the successful development of bilateral relations. Conditions for consolidating them were favorable.

Talks With Fischer

LD082046 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1406 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 May (ADN) -- The official talks between the foreign ministers of the GDR and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, Oskar Fischer and Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, were continued and successfully concluded today.

At the center of the exchange of views, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, were questions of the further shaping of bilateral cooperation, and international problems. The ministers expressed their satisfaction at the positive development of bilateral relations between the GDR and Algeria, which has been given fresh impulses, especially since the meeting of their leading representatives in 1984. It was noted in the talks that broad and stable foundations have been created so that in the future, too, cooperation between the GDR and Algeria can be dynamically shaped for mutual advantage.

The foreign ministers expressed their concern at the grave deterioration in the international situation. Oskar Fischer stressed that it is a matter of preventing, in a level-headed way, a drift into a fateful escalation of tension and of making every effort to achieve an improvement in the international atmosphere. The Soviet Union's programmatic proposals for freeing mankind from nuclear weapons, for halting the arms race, and for preventing its extension to space are of particular importance. The GDR is in full agreement with these proposals and is doing everything possible for their implementation. Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahami expressed the hope that it will prove possible, through the joint efforts of all those interested in peace and in the peoples living peacefully together, to lessen the threat to peace. For this, the dialogue on the fundamental issues of our time have to be conducted in a responsible manner. Algeria will continue to make its contribution to the improvement of the international situation.

The two politicians agreed that a comprehensive, just, and lasting settlement in the Middle East can only be reached through collective efforts on the part of all interested sides.

Oskar Fischer reaffirmed to his guest that the GDR's foreign policy will continue to be a policy of result-orientated, business-like dialogue and cooperation for an improvement in the international situation and for a return to detente. This policy, reaffirmed by the 11th SED Congress, determines the GDR's stance in the international arena.

Leading officials of the Foreign Ministery and members of the Algerian foreign minister's party took part in the talks. Also present were the ambassadors of the two states, Manfred Thiede and Youcef Kraiba.

Holds Press Conference

LD082056 East Berlin ADN international service in German 1413 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 May (ADN) -- At a press conference in Berlin today, the foreign minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, expressed satisfaction with his first official visit to the GDR. The talks with Erich Honecker and other GDR leaders, in addition to the discussion of questions of economic cooperation, gave an opportunity to exchange points of view on the great contemporary problems. Political coordination between the two states have been going very well for several years, the Algerian foreign minister said. In the recent talks in Berlin, questions of mutual interest such as peace, disarmament and collective security, decolonialization and the elimination of regional sources of conflict, and also problems of the development of Third World countries stood in the foreground.

In response to journalists' questions, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi also commented on the tense situation in the Mediterranean region, the solution of the Middle East conflict, and the role of the nonaligned countries. The U.S. aggression against libya dealt a severe blow to efforts for the creation of a zone of peace, security, and cooperation in the Mediterranean region. In this connection he opposed the campaign to equate terrorism with the Arabs. Algeria has always adopted a clear stance toward acts of terrorism and equally strongly rejected the national liberation struggle being defamed as terrorism. No one should play down the danger of state terrorism, as practised by the United States and Israel against Libya and Tunisia.

The Middle East crisis cannot be overcome without a solution to the Palestinian problem, he said, stressing Algeria's principled attitude. The Palestinian problem cannot be solved without the formation of a Palestinian state. For this an international conference under UN auspices is desirable for it will bring to one table all permanent members of the Security Council, the PLO as the sole legitimate representatives of the Palestinian people, and all other interested parties.

Departs 8 May

LD082117 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1415 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 May (ADN) -- Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, ended his official 3-day visit to the GDR today. He was given a warm send-off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Oskar Fischer, GDR minister for foreign affairs. Also present were leading officials of the GDR Foreign Ministry; the Algerian ambassador to the GDR; and Manfred Thiede, GDR ambassador to Algeria.

CULTURE MINISTER MEETS PRC COUNTERPART IN BEIJING

LD072051 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1333 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Beijing, 7 May (ADN) -- GDR Minister of Culture Dr Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee, and Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture of the PRC, held official talks in Beijing today. Zhu Muzhi informed his guest about current issues of socialist development in implementing the dicisions of the PRC national party conference in September 1985 and the fourth session of the Sixth National People's Congress, which in April adopted the Seventh 5-Year Plan on the country's economic and social development. The Chinese minister referred in particular to the exalted position of art and culture in further shaping the intellectual profile of new socialist China. Minister Hans-Joachim Hoffmann explained the decisions of the 11th SED congress and outlined the initiatives to implement them. Scientific-technical progress also set new tasts and higher challenges for culture and art. In this connection Minister Hoffmann referred to the many good examples of successful work by GDR artists and cultural workers. The two ministers spoke in favor of continuing and deepening cooperation between the two countries in the various spheres of art and culture. They expressed the conviction that culture and art play an important role in the preservation of world peace. During the friendly meeting, which was conducted in a cordial atmosphere, concrete questions and projects concerning the shaping of cultural relations between the two countries, particularly with a view to important highlights in the social life of the two countries over the next few years, were discussed.

SEIBT HOLDS TALKS WITH SYRIAN OFFICIAL

LD071728 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1520 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Damascus, 6 May (ADN) -- 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party (ASBP) of Syria, and Kurt Seibt, chairman of the SED Central Auditing Commission and chairman of the GDR Solidarity Committee, paid tribute in Damascus on Tuesday to the high level of cooperation between the two parties and spoke out in favor of their further development. Al-Ahmar and Seibt expressed deep concern at the world situation, which has been dangerously escalated by U.S. imperialism, and at the U.S. plans to militarize space. They condemned the aggression by U. S. military aircraft against Libya and rejected threats by the U.S. Administtation against Syria. The increased striving of the United States and of its strategic ally, Israel, for predominance in the Near East is putting a burden on the situation on the region, which is already tense. Both sides spoke out in favor of an international conference, with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO, to reach a just, comprehensive and durable settlement to the Near East conflict. Seibt assured the Syrian people of the steadfast solidarity of the GDR. Al-Ahmar paid tribute to the GDR's aid for the just struggle of the Arab peoples and for the development of his country. Talks between the Solidarity Committees of the two countries ended on the same day.

JAPANESE COMMUNISTS SEND MESSAGE TO HONECKER

AU301022 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Apr 86 p 2

[Message from Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan, and Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan, to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary]

[Text] Dear Comrade Erich Honecker, on the occasion of your reelection as SED Central Committee general secretary, we convey our congratulations. We wish you health and successes in your work.

[Signed] Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan and Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the Presiduum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan

SOELLE MADE DEPUTY PREMIER; BEIL, TRADE MINISTER

LD081719 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1559 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 May (ADN) -- In accordance with a decision of the Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers has appointed Horst Soelle to be deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and relieved him of his position as minister of foreign trade. At the same time, he appointed Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers to be minister of foreign trade.

KIDNAPPER OF MINOR DETAINED AT DREWITZ

AU301017 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26-27 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 25 April the 33-year old Maris van den Berg was detained by GDR security organs at the Drewitz GDR border-crossing station. On 14 March 1986 he abducted a GDR minor to Weat Berlin. Preliminary proceedings were instituted and an arrest warrant was issued. The car used for the kidnapping was impounded.

PAL ADDRESSES GERMAN COMMUNIST PARTY RALLY

LD032149 Budapest MTI in English 2005 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Hamburg, May 3 (MTI) -- Lenard Pal, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and head of the Hungarian delegation attending the 8th congress of the German Communist Party, deliverd a speech Saturday evening in Kiel at a rally organized by the Schleswig-Holstein organization of the German Communist Party.

"Our world has arrived at a crossroads. The continuation of the armaments race carries the danger of a nuclear war which can annihilate humanity. Global problems as, for instance, eliminating backwardness and the protection of the natural environment also urge extensive international cooperation," said Lenard Pal. "In view of its particular situation the continuation of the armaments race is burdened with extremely great dangers for Europe. It gives rise to anxiety that the plans of the extremist American circles have found support in certain Western European circles."

Lenard Pal referred to the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union and the member states of the Warsaw Treaty, which serve to improve the international climate. "The Geneva summit indicated the road for the emergence of a positive international process, and this possibility still exists," he said. For the time being, however, the United States efuses to continue dialogue, and its steps, for instance, the pressure exerted on Nicaragua or the repeated military actions against Libya, further increase international tension. Therefore, there is a greater need than before for the peace-loving forces, irrespective of political and ideological differences, to unite and cooperate in the interest of compelling a halt to the armaments race. Lenard Pal also said that the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party reached the conclusion that cooperation between the countries of differing social systems serves the benefit of all. "It is in this spirit that we develop our relations with the Federal Republic of Germany, and we are confident that this cooperation can be further strengthened to the advantage of both countries and peoples."

COMMUNIQUE STRESSES HUNGARY-NIGERIA COOPERATION

LD250339 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, is on his way home from Nigeria. The communique issued about the negotiations in Largos urges, among other things, the expansion of the mutually advantageous economic cooperation. Pal Losonczi and Ibrahim Babangida, Nigerian head of state, have agreed on Hungary's continued future participation in the building of the new Nigerian capital. Both sides praised their cultural and educational relations. They agreed there also is a possibility for cooperation in agriculture, transport and freight transportation, telecommunication, and mining. They believe that the continued participation of Hungarian experts in the implementation of Nigerian economic programs is important.

The two countries view the most important issues of the international situation in an identical or closely similar manner. It was emphasized at the negotiations that there is a need for a democratic and just readjustment of international economic relations as well as for the the elimination of the obstructions to developing economic cooperation. At the end of his talks, Pal Losonczi invited Ibrahim Babangida, president of Nigeria, for a friendly visit.

USSR'S ZIMYANIN, DELEGATION VISIT KATOWICE

LD082305 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1520 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Mikhail Zimyanin, which is visiting our country, is spending today in Katowice Voivodship. During a meeting with the region's authorities, the guests were briefed on socioeconomic issues of Silesia and the basin. The Soviet guests will also visit work enterprises and meet their workforces.

ORZECHOWSKI CONTINUES VISIT TO MALTA

LD082039 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Thursday is the second day of Foreign Minister marian Orzechowski's stay in Malta. Marian Orzechowski paid a visit to Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic, and conveyed greetings from Wojciech Jaruzelski. Ms Barbara reciprocated with sincere personal greetings to the chariman of the Council of State and to the Polish Government and nation. The long and cordial talk concerned, above all, our mutual relations. Malta is interested in extending them further.

Today's second round of talks between Minister Orzechowski and [Foreign Minister] Sceberras Trigona confirmed this. The main issue is closer cooperation with our shipyard industry and in the area of fishing. The sides spoke in support of continuing political dialogue, particularly the implementation of the CSCE process and the creation of regional security zones on our continent.

POLITIBURO COMMUNIQUE ON 22 APRIL SESSION

AU021338 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

["Communique Issued Following the PZPR Politburo Meeting"]

[Text] PAP -- On 22 April the PZPR Central Committee Politburo reviewed the provisions of the program for scientific and technological progress in the economy during the years 1986-90. The program was drawn up by the Committee for Science and Technological Progress attached to the Council of Ministers and the Office for the Advancement and Application of Science and Technology. In line with these provisions, national science and technology policy will be closely linked to socioeconomic development needs during the coming period. Policy will take account of trends in world science and those scientific and technological directions which stimulate productive processes as much as possible.

Research work will concentrate on developing new ways of obtaining raw materials and on biotechnology which, interalia, will encourage progress in the food economy and will improve the health of citizens.

Research programs aimed at finding new production technologies; the fuller introduction of electronic, automated, and robot-operated production processes; the application of material and energy-saving technologies; and problems connected with nuclear energy and technologies will be undertaken. Social and economic development processes and changes in social awareness will become the subject of research through the realization of central research programs in the humanities and the social sciences.

About Z1,100 billion will be allocated for the realization of these intentions during the years 1986-90. A factor which will greatly assist the realization of these intentions is our country's involvement in the "Comprehensive Program for the Scientific and Technological Advancement of CEMA Member-Countries Until the Year 2000" as well as the "Long-Term and Comprehensive Polish-Soviet Program for Scientific and Technological Progress."

The Politburo approved the provisions of the program and indicated that it is necessary to conduct further work on improving the program provisions. It was pointed out in this context that there were still cases of attempts being made to purchase licenses for technical solutions which have already been worked out and checked by the Polish scientific and technical infrastructure.

It was stated that better use must be made of the intellectual capacity of scientific and technological research centers and the capacity of engineers in industry. Technological progress in the enterprise ought to be impelled by an effective system for encouraging innovation and by effective economic mechanisms in particular. Enterprise managers and workers' councils should act in the interests of the workplace and the entire economy in the correctly understood sense, and should not limit resources for the development and improvement of production techniques and technologies. But at the same time, it is essential to be thorough in assessing the value of expenditure on research and analyze the relationship between costs and results.

An increase in the efficiency of the economic scientific, and research infrastructure will be greatly assisted by the structural and organizational review being prepared at the present time. The creation of a greater number of scientific and production centers when their existence is warranted by substantive and economic factors needs to be carried out in a more resolute fashion.

The execution of all these tasks requires increased activity on the part of scientific centers, engineering cadre, and state organs responsible for scientific and technological development. More scientific and technical information and the provision of new scientific and technical laboratory equipment to research facilities are particularly necessary. Better use must be made of scientific results by creating a climate of respect and recognition for outstanding scholars and inventors. It is advised that further work be conducted on ways fo improving mechanisms for directing science and technological progress in order to raise the effectiveness of such direction.

The Politburo stressed that the fulfillment of the National Socioeconomic Plan for 1986-90 and overcoming obstacles to economic development will to a large extent be determined by the successful implementation of the program for scientific and technological advancement.

The Politburo discussed the situation in ministry scientific research centers. It was stressed that these centers have a particular onus to conduct technological research which aims to satisfy the needs of the national economy and are responsible for the execution and coordination of the majority of central research programs. They have considerable potential at their disposal in the form of several hundred scientific research centers and institutions, and almost 100,000 people employed in laboratories of whom more than 35,000 are scientific workers, engineers, technologists, and designers.

The ministry-based scientific and research infrastructure has carried out the tasks set in the previous 5-year plan, stated the Politburo. These centers, in general, have adapted well to the requirements of the economic reform. However, results continue to be applied in an insufficiently effective manner.

It was pointed out against this background that the quality of work conducted by the ministry-based scientific and research infrastructure will influence the execution of tasks in coming years, especially in the field of economizing on raw material and energy consumption. Higher schools and research institutes attached to the Polish Academy of Sciences should be more involved in the execution of the work programs of the ministry-based research infrastructure. It is advised that all party orgaizations based in scientific centers undertake activity aimed at executing tasks directed toward satisfying the needs of the national economy assigned to these institutions.

The Politburo acquanint itself with the plan for the realization of the resolutions passed at the Third Congress of Polish Science. It was stressed that the congress was an important event for Polish science and constituted a significant contribution on the part of scholars to the precongress discussion. The congress conducted a thorough and comprehensive assessment of the state of Polish science and set out the lines for its development until the year 2000. It indicated areas of particular importance for national development strategy. The congress also stressed the functioning of scientific centers and defined the needs of science anf tasks for scientists aimed at surmounting difficulties and accelerating the state's socialist development.

The Politburo expressed its high approval of the results produced by the congress and its recognition for the organizing committee, and in particular for the Polish Academy of Sciences and all those people of science and technology who made an active contribution to preparations for the congress.

The Politburo judged that active cooperation between academic, scientific, and technological communities, and academic associations and government organs in realizing the resolution of the Third Congress of Polish Science will have a significant influence on the indispensable and growing effect of science on national development processes.

It was advised that party cells actively support the implementations of the congress resolutions.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the official visit of friendship paid by Zbigniew Messner, president of the PPR Council of Ministers, to the CSSR. Premier Z. Messner's talks in the CSSR confirmed the continued interest on the part of Poland and Czechoslovakia in expanding the international socialist division of labor; in maintaining a high level of activity in mutual economic relations; and in expanding contacts between both societies, and in particular between young people. The Politburo expressed the belief that the results produced by the visit would contribute to the further enhancement of comprehensive cooperation and the ties of frienship and alliance between the PPR and the CSSR.

BRIEFS

PRC ENVOY AT PRON COUNCIL -- Warsaw, May 5: Chairman of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) National Council Jan Dobraczynski today received Ambassador of the People's Republic of China Wang Jinqing. The ambassador extended an invitation of the National Committee of the Chinese Peopl's Political Consultative Conference to a PRON delegation to visit China. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2121 GMT 5 May 86 LD]

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMICS, HUMAN RIGHTS

AU020601 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 27 Apr 86 pp 1, 5

[Text] As reported, Comrade Nicolae Ceausecu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on 9 April received Alain Penel and Fernando Polly, special envoys of the Swiss newspaper TRIBUNE DE GENEVE, to whom he granted the following interview:

Question: Mr President, you have been guiding Romania's destiny for more than 20 years now. What was the situation of Romania at home and abroad in 1965? What difficulties were encountered and what were the solutions you proposed? Would you talk about the most important achievements of your country in these 20 years?

Ceausescu: More than 40 years have passed since the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for national and social liberation which opened Romania's road to independent development.

Throughout this period, radical revolutionary transformations were registered in the overall Romanian society. In the first stage, up to 1965, Romania concluded in general the process of reorganizing the country on socialist bases. However, Romania continues to be a less developed country, although a number of important economic achievements have been registered.

In the following 20 years -- I am referring to the 1965-85 period -- great qualitative changes took place in Romania in the socioeconomic organization and from an agrarian country with a poorly developed industry our country turned into an agrarian-industrial country. We could state that we have built a modern and developed industry capable today of building equipment, machines, and electronic apparatuses that are on a par with the best such products in the world market. Actually, there is no important sector of modern industry in which Romania is not engaged and able to manufacture highly technical products.

Industrial production is 100 times greater than in 1944. Up to 1965 this was an 18-fold increase. Thus, compared with that period we have registered a more than sixfold increase.

Agriculture was completely reorganized on socialist bases and a twofold increase in output was registered compared with 1965 and a fourfold one compared with 1944. In this respect, too, I have to mention that we have acted to organize agriculture on modern bases; this incorporates the irrigation of some 30 percent of the country's arable lands, compared with 5 percent in 1965. In Romania, irrigation is decisive for secure outputs. To this I have to add other works -- carried out on millions of hectares -- such as drainage, land improvement, and antisoil erosion operations. At the same time, we have practically ensured the complete mechanization of agriculture and we have ensured the required amounts of fertilizers and other chemical substances. On this basis, we have actually been able to register important increases in agricultural yields.

As a result of this development, we have registered a great increase in the national income and an improvement in the people's material and cultural standard of living. As a matter of fact, I must mention that our aim is that everything we achieve will serve both general development and also the improvement of the people's well-being -- the supreme goal of our policy and the essence of the socialist society we are building. Anyone can see these grand constructions -- not only industrial, but also housing, schools, hospitals, and other sociocultural establishments -- built in this timespan in our country. Actually, 80 percent of the people have moved to new housing.

We had to make great efforts. Throughout this 20-year period we allocated approximately 1/3 of the national income for development purposes; it is on this very basis that we have been able to change our country's image, both from an economic and social viewpoint, and that we have been able to ensure an improvement in our people's standard of living.

We have attached great importance to science. Actually, we could state that during these 20 years we were also able to set the basis for modern science in all areas. Today we have some 220,000 people active in research and in institutes in all fields. Romanian science is playing a decisive role in the overall socioeconomic development and in our society's progress.

We have vigorously developed education. We generally applied the 10-year schooling system for all young people, and almost 80 percent of young people are attending the 12-year education system. Higher education ensures the training of cadres for all sectors. Moreover, an important number -- almost 20,000 foreign young people, especially from the developing countries -- are studying in Romania.

Thus, along with socioeconomic growth, great changes also occurred in the level of culture and general knowledge of our nation -- and this is of decisive importance for the overall progress we have registered so far.

I think I should also mention that we have tried to seek new forms of organizing our society and especially that we have developed workers' revolutionary democracy, thus securing a broad democratic framework that permits the participation of all categories of working people and of our whole people in leading our society. As a matter of fact, we say that we are building socialism with the people and for the people and that one cannot conceive of a socialist society without a broad democratic framework within which each citizen, each human personality in general can manifest himself vigorously.

We have created working peoples's councils as deliberative bodies in all socioeconomic units — within which the workers are largely represented. We have institutionalized the general meetings of the owners, producers, and end-users as decision-making bodies regarding the overall socioeconomic development. At the same time, we have created -- at a national level -- a number of new bodies such as the National Council of Working People, the National Council of Culture. Accordingly, every 5 years we hold congresses of these bodies which are attended by representatives from all social categories. We will have a congress of working people in September this year that some 11,000 delegates will attend and a congress of agriculture in May this year -- the third one -- that some 11,000 people will attend. Last fall we held the congress of science and education, which was attended by some 6,500-7,000 people, and a congress of people's councils, which was also attended by some 6,500 pwople.

We believe that we have created a broad democratic framework -- as we say -- which is unique and which permits the working people and all citizens to participate in discussing all problems regarding our society and in formulating our domestic and foreign policy.

As far as international problems are concerned, Romania today maintains diplomatic and economic relations with more than 150 countries. Actually, apart from some countries where the situation does not permit us to maintain relations -- for instance, South Africa -- we have relations with all states in the world.

We have proceeded from the need to participate actively in the international activity and to cooperate with all countries, irrespective of social systems.

We believe that all countries, but especially small and medium-sized countries, must participate actively in resolving international problems, in domocratizing relations between states, and in asserting the principles of equality, respect for independence and sovereignty, and noninterference in domestic affairs. Maybe one of the great achievements of our international policy -- apart from generally developing relations with all countries -- is the very stress Romania has placed and continues to place on respect for the principles of equality and independence in international relations. We have advocated and continue to firmly advocate the solution of disputes between states solely by negotiations and complete renunciation of the use or threat of force. We have advocated and continue to firmly advocate disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. Within this framework, we give highest consideration to the elimination of intermediate-range missiles from Europe -- by both sides -- and finally the elimination of all nuclear weapons; we advocate measures for general disarmament because only under such conditions can real security be achieved and only thus can trust and advantageous cooperation with all states develop.

Thus we can state that Romania has reached a level of development that has permitted us to ensure for our people a dignified socioeconomic domestic life. True, we have no rich people -- in the sense of what is called rich -- we have eliminated this very notion. But neither do we have poor people, as do very rich countries, where the number of poor recently has increased.

We have acted and continue to act to ensure -- in step with the development of our society -- a balance between high and low incomes in order to preserve material incentives in a rational way and in order to not admit that some people become too rich without working, while others become poor. We strive to ensure a gradual improvement in the standard of living of all and to preserve a balance by taking into account that when it created man, nature itself took account of tha fact that physiological requirements are relatively equal. Surely, from this point of view there is no absolute equality; however, differences are not of such a nature that some people should live in luxury, while others should live in poverty. I believe that from a social viewpoint, this is perhaps one of our greatest achievements. We are proud of what we have achieved in this area. We know that many things remain to be done and we do act in this direction; however, I would like to stress that what we have achieved demonstrates that we are proceeding along a good road that is in keeping with the interests of our people. For this very reason our party enjoys the trust and broad support of our whole people.

Question: Like the majority of the countries in the world, Romania was certainly affected by the international economic crisis. We would like you to speak about the effects of the crisis on the Romanian economy and about solutions promoted to overcome difficulties. To what extent was your foreign debt reduced and what is your opinion on how it can be eliminated?

Ceausecu: The world economic crisis has indeed affected -- to a certain extent -- Romania, as in fact it has all states in the world. The causes of that crisis are multiple, but mostly we believe that they are mainly due to inequalities in international relations and certain social inequalities, and especially to the economic policy promoted by great powers, by the developed capitalist countries toward the developing countries. This prolonged the economic crisis at a world level, thus considerably worsening the situation of the small and medium-sized countries. The second cause is that of the huge military expenditures which this year are believed to be some $1 trillion. It is obvious that all these unproductive expenditures -- both material, human and scientific forces -- cannot but seriously affect the socioeconomic development and general stability of society. There are other causes such as interest rates of the developed capitalist countries, and the banking-financial system, particularly in the United States.

We deemed it necessary to take measures to reduce the influence of the crisis and to ensure our country's development by continuing the policy of allocating approximately 1/3 of the national income for development purposes. Thus in the 1981-85 period we registered an important volume of investments, we continued housing construction, and accomplished new agrarian-industrial projects. To name only one among other projects, in this period we finished and began to operate the Danube-Black Sea Canal.

Second, we have taken a number of measures to reduce imports and utilize our own resources to a greater extent.

On the whole, during those years Romanian industry developed at a rate of almost 4 percent, while the national income increased 24 percent. At the same time, we took care so that our people's standard of living was not affected. Moreover, we were able to increase the real incomes of the working people in industry by 8 percent and those of the cooperative farmers by 12 percent.

All this enabled us to lessen considerably the influence of the economic crisis, to ensure an active trade balance, and to pay back almost 50 percent of the foreign debt we had in 1980. In the coming few years -- in any case in the current 5-year plan -- we propose to completely eliminate our foreign debts. We are determined not to resort by any means to foreign credits -- besides those for the usual, trade activity because we have come to the conclusion that the current financial system, which is maneuvered by the developed capitalist countries is inequitable and has turned into a means of oppression -- not to be more specific -- of the economically less developed countries. We are certainly not satisfied with this realization alone, but firmly advocate and act to turn the current banking-financial system into a rational system that, in fact, will contribute to the development of world economic relations and to the countries' progress, so that it no longer becomes a barrier in their development as it does at this time.

Question: You, Mr President, several times have criticized the bureaucratic obstacles in Romania's state apparatus. How do you view the struggle against this phenomenon?

Ceausescu: I have indeed criticized -- and continue to criticize -- the bureaucratic obstacles which, unfortunately, exist in our country, and in fact in all states, including the developed capitalist countries -- and maybe even more so in some of those countries. This is a serious problem. The surest way is the democratization of the state apparatus and the creation of democratic leadership bodies. But even under such conditions a certain apparatus still remains and thus bureaucratic obstacles remain which, in one form or another, will still manifest themselves. However, we have considerably reduced the state apparatus. We have tried and continue to try to simplify the overall leadership system, the planning, and bookkeeping in order to permit broader initiative and to strengthen the sense of responsibility for the way economic and financial assets are being utilized.

I believe that in accordance with perfecting our leadership system, the new economic mechanism, by increasing the general awareness and level of culture, but also in accordance with transferring some tasks to the democratic bodies, and ensuring that an important part of problems, which are now resolved by a permanent apparatus, will be resolved by the elected democratic bodies -- this bureaucracy will decrease and stay within acceptable limits.

Question: Is your country, which has a socialist system, also affected by inflation, like Western countries? If so, at what rate?

Ceausescu: I have already referred to the measures aimed at lessening the influence of the economic crisis and at ensuring our country's socioeconomic progress. They also include measures for very strict price control. Proceeding from the reduction of production costs and material consumption and from the increase in labor productivity, we have been able to maintain very stable prices.

In the first years, that is 1981-82, we took some measures to adjust, so to speak, prices in various branches and sectors to both those in the country and at the international level. There have been no more price increases for 3 years now. In 1985 the general price index was somewhat below the price index in 1984. Also, I would like to mention the fact that in 1985 and already in the first months of the current year, the price index of goods sold by private producers is lower than in former years, and this has permitted us to maintain a stable price system. In the coming period we want to prevent any kind of price increases outside the strict limit of 0.5 - 1 percent in keeping with the fluctuations taking place at a world level. However, as far as consumer goods are concerned, we want to ensure full price stability.

I do not believe that inflation -- the increase in prices and the whole chain of consequences following it -- is necessary; on the contrary, it causes further disruptions in the normal operation of each country's economy.

Question: One of the great targets of the Romanian 5-year plan of 1986-90 is to ensure the country's energy self-sufficiency. What are the chances at this time to achieve this goal?

Ceausescu: We propose to continue our country's development in the current 5-year plan at an annual rate of 6-7 percent. We aim at intensively developing industry, agriculture, and the other branches of activity by placing special stress on the new scientific-technological revolution and on achieving a new quality of work and life in all areas. We want to achieve Romania's transition from a developing country to the level of an average developed socialist country.

Within this framework, a special role is played by a more vigorous development of our own energy and raw material resources. We have the necessary conditions -- in conformity with the program and measures we have adopted -- to resolve the energy problem in general by 1990.

We continue to develop new coal-fueled power plants, although our possibilities in this respect are limited. We have to build hydropower plants on some rivers in our country in order to completely utilize all our hydropower resources and three more power plants are to be built on the Danube; their construction will begin in this period and they will be finished in the coming period. The first nuclear reactors will be put into operation; in the next 8 years they will ensure some 12,000 megawatts of power. On this basis we will be able to appropriately resolve the energy problem.

We certainly develop coal production as well. We make efforts to increase oil production but we have not been able to find large reserves; we continue to act on this. We also take action to utilize iron ores, even those with a poorer content of useful substances, in order to meet our own needs in domestic production to a greater extent. Along with this, we act to cut back on energy consumption and to recycle energy and raw material resources. We also strive to utilize energy achieved from biomass, solar energy, and energy from unconventional sources.

Question: A meeting will take place in Bern this month within the CSCE process. We would be glad to become acquainted, directly through you, with Romania's position on problems of security and cooperation in Europe.

Ceausescu: Romania has actively participated in the organization of the Helsinki conference, which issued documents on security and cooperation in Europe. We believe that this meeting itself was of great importance for overcoming certain anarchistic states of affairs in Europe and for seeking a way to broach the problems of relations between the European countries in a new way. We bear in mind that this continent incorporates the greatest number of countries with different social systems and that it is here that we must find a way to achieve new relations -- based on fully equal rights, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual respect -- among countries with different social systems.

We firmly speak out for broadly developing relations among European countries, proceeding from the retention of the present borders and from the need to completely refrain from any use of force or threat of force in interstate relations. We advocate the end of the division of Europe into military blocks and economic blocks. Certainly, we speak out for unity in Europe, based on the diversity of social systems and unity that conveys the feeling that Europe can play a more important role in international affairs. Being divided in blocs, Europe cannot play this role. Acting unitedly and retaining and respecting the social system of each country, Europe can -- and must -- play a more important role in the international arena, primarily in the struggle for disarmament, for peace, for solving the problems of underdevelopment, for a new international economic order, and for a world of peace and equality among all the nations in Europe and throughout the world.

Question: In this respect, what is your opinion, Mr President, about human rights? What is the situation in Romania?

Ceausescu: Certainly, there is a lot of discussion about human rights. As is well known, there are different ideas regarding these rights.

Primarily, we believe that we should start from the fact that the rights of man to work, to learn, and to assert his creative energy without discrimination must be observed. We believe that this is the fundamental issue from which we must proceed in the matter of human rights. But this presupposes that obstacles are eliminated from access to work, and that not only the right to work but conditions for people's work are ensured. It is difficult to speak about rights when people cannot earn -- so to speak -- their daily bread. It is difficult to speak about rights when, because of various material and financial-economic reasons, young people cannot study. Yet, one of the basic rights of youth is to be able to study in accordance with one's capabilities and wishes. What can one say about human rights, when in many countries, half of the young people who graduate from various schools cannot find a job? As a matter of fact, this is one of the very great sources of drug use, of delinquency, and -- why should we not say it -- to a great extent, of terrorism.

On the other hand, when we speak about human rights, we start from the need to ensure peace because one of the essential rights of man is the right to existence, to life, and to be able to live in peace and freedom.

Why should we not say that in some countries it is believed that human rights means solving the aspect of emigration, as it were, in order to permit the recruiting of cadres? In fact this conceals the old policy of recruiting cadres and experts; it is a new form of exploiting people.

If we start from the issue of human rights, it would be normal to act in such way that each person would stay in his own country and contribute to the socioeconomic development of that country. If the developed capitalist countries are so concerned about human rights, they should send back the experts they have taken from the developing countries and should make them work for the progress of their respective countries and not allure them in various ways, with certain material advantages, as long as they need these experts and afterwards -- as it is happening now -- to consider them unwanted.

As you see, I have referred to some aspects because human rights are regarded artificially and, unfortunately, some countries have created a certain propaganda of disinformation and nonrealistic presentation of the realities prevailing in various countries.

I believe that in Romania there is no human rights problem. We have essentially solved this problem, including humanitarian problems. Although I, personally, am against emigration, we have dealt favorably with a number of problems involving family reunification, not to speak about the problems of marriages and others -- but this is not the essential problem of human rights.

I think that the press, scientists, and men of culture -- as they have done in many circumstances in the past, too -- should be among those who help to give a real and correct interpretation to this problem of human rights and not turn it into a means of anticommunist propaganda, as is happening in some countries; they should see to it that fundamental problems are solved because no one in the world can stop the transformation of human society. In its evolution, society has travelled through many stages; capitalism has not and will not last forever, as was the case with the slave-owning system and feudalism. The road to socialism is inevitable. In what way will this take place? The forms will be very diverse; there is no pattern. It has been resolved in one way in the Soviet Union and is being resolved in a different way in China; it has been resolved in one way in Romania and is being resolved in a different way in other countries. In one way or another, people want a better society of equality; they want economic and social inequalities to disappear and they aspire to a world in which they will be truly free and masters of their destiny.

From this point of view we believe that the problems of human rights are not posed appropriately at this time and that, in fact, there are attempts at distorting reality, at maneuvering problems for certain political purposes and, in the last analysis, for the purposes of domination. Therefore we believe that we must introduce greater clarity into the understanding of these problems. I believe that it is the European countries who should do this because they have experience and -- why should we not say so -- they still have a better civilization. We would like them to develop this civilization so that it continues to occupy a leading place; but, for this, Europe must promote its own, independent policy, which does not mean isolation, but cooperation with other countries, in a spirit of equality.

Question: Mr President, what do you think of the development of Romanian-Swiss relations? Do you expect intensified exchanges between the two countries? In what fields?

Ceausescu: Generally speaking, I view relations between Romania and Switzerland as positive, and I could even say very good. From an economic point of view, in certain respects the economic crisis has influenced economic relations between our countries negatively. Compared with 1980, these relations decreased to a certain extent.

However, taking account of Switzerland's level of development and Romania's development program, I believe that we have all necessary conditions to intensify economic exchanges and production sharing, so that they can reach or even exceed the level of previous years. As far as we are concerned, we will act in this direction -- and I can state that Swiss authorities and companies also show interest and concern in this respect.

On this basis, I believe that we can look with optimism to the future of these relations and that we can improve them.

I would also like to mention the fact that out countries are cooperating positively in connection with many international problems and that they wish to intensify this cooperation, especially regarding the problem of disarmament, peace, and a new international economic order.

In conclusion, I would like to extend best wishes for prosperity and well-being to the readers of your newspaper and to the Swiss people, as well as wishes for peace and good cooperation between our countries and peoples.

LEADERS THANK CEAUSECU FOR SENDING GREETINGS

Zhivkov Note

AU301026 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Apr 86 p 6

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general:

Esteemed Comrade Ceasuescu, please accept my most cordial thanks for your greetings on my relection to the office as general secretary of the BCP Central Committee. I believe that the friendship and manysided cooperation between our parties and countries will continue to develop in the future in the interests of the Bulgarian and Romanian people, of the countries of the socialist community, and the cause of peace and socialism. I extend to you, the communists, and all the working people in neighboring and fraternal Romania wishes for great successes in implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions on building the comprehensively developed socialist society in you homeland. [Signed] Todor Zhivkov, general scretary of the BCP Central Committee

Husak Message

AU301002 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Apr 86 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu, I express my sincere thanks for the congratulations you extended on the occasion of my reelection to the office of general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. I take this opportunity to point out the Czechoslovak communists' determination to further develop and deepen the traditional friendship and cooperation between our parties, people, and countries and to contribute to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, for the well-being of the Czecholosvak and Romanian people and the interest of the cause of socialism, peace, and progress. I wish you and all the Romanian communists many successes in the work carried out for the continuous flourishing of your homeland. [Signed] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

VLAJKOVIC ARRIVES FOR VISIT IN SARAJEVO

LD081324 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0738 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 8 May (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, arrived today in Sarajevo on a 2-day visit to the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

At Sarajevo Airport Radovan Vlajkovic was met and welcomed by Munir Mesihovic, president of the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina; Savo Cecur, president of the Republican Assembly; Lieutenant-Colonel General Anton Lukezic, commander of the Sarajevo Army District; Lieutenant-Colonel General Mujo Mujkic, commander of the Republican Headquarters of Territorial Defense; Dr Kemal Hanjalic, president of the Sarajevo Assembly; and other personalities.

After a short rest in the Konak Residence, President Vlajkovic will hold talks with members of the Presidency and the top leaders of the sociopolitical life of this republic in the offices of the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina, after which Munir Mesihovic will give lunch in his honor.

DOLANC ON DIFFICULTIES IN FORMING GOVERNMENT

AU061443 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Apr 86 p 6

[Excerpt] (TANJUG) -- They Did Not Want To Go to Belgrade

Answering the question about difficulties Branko Mikulic encountered in forming the new government, Stane Dolanc stressed that the difficulties lay in the fact that everybody promised a lot but nothing has been done. "I consider these people to be good," said Dolanc, "but I know that he wanted even better people which he did not get because they did not want to go to Belgrade. Among them are some Slovenes, too. It is known that the Slovenes are accustomed to 'firing big cannons' from Ljubljana toward Belgrade, but very reluctantly, or almost never, will they come to Belgrade, even for only 4 years. This is why there are very few Slovenes in the Federation. Personal incomes are also a reason. Then, there are difficulties with accommodations, family, etc. However," Dolanc stressed, "I am firmly convinced that a person who has not worked in the Federation, who does not know Yugoslavia and the problems of all republics and provinces, cannot be elected to a responsible political post in Slovenia. Only then could one understand one's political, economic, cultural, and general social position, which would be quite different from the current understanding of this position from the Ljubljana angle only," said Stane Dolanc in his interview to Ljubljana TELEKS.

VOJVODINA SAWP APPROVES LEADERSHIP CANDIDATES

AU061033 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Apr, 1, 2 May 86 p 6

["M.K." report]

[Text] Novi Sad, 29 Apr -- At their session held today, the delegates of the provincial conference of the Vojvodina SAWP approved the list of candidates for the most responsible sociopolitical posts in the province.

The candidate for president of the Presidency of the Autonomous Socialist Province of Vojvodina is Djordje Radosavljevic. The following are candidates for the member of the Presidency: Nandor Major, Jan Marko, Tihomir Suvakov, Zivko Blagojev, Stipan Kopilovic, Mileva Dzakulin, and Slavko Veselinov.

The following were proposed for the members of the Vojvodina Assembly delegation in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly: Dusan Ilijevic, Zivana Marelja, Andreja Peic, Milivoj Popadic, Dr Stanko Radmilovic, Milenka Stanic, Janos Srede, and Sava Veselinov.

For president and vice president of the Vojvodina Assembly Dobrivoj Radic and Milivoj Vujadinovic were proposed respectively. Nedeljko Micic was proposed for president of the Chamber for Associated Labor, Milan Vidovic for president of the Chamber of Communes, and Marija Zvekic-Miskoljci for president of the Socio-political Chamber.

ZAGREB ASSEMBLY ELECTS PRESIDENT, OTHER OFFICIALS

LD080351 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] At a constitutive session of the Zagreb Assembly, Dr Mato Mikic was elected the new president and Maksimilijan Bosner the vice-president of the city. Zlatan Markotic was elected president of the Executive Council. Dr Mato Crkevenac is the Zagreb delegate to the Croat Assembly Chambers.

This fourth delegate elections also brought about some changes. First, the mandate for the city's president was extended from 1 to 2 years with the possibility of reelection.

LCY'S POZDERAC ADDRESSES KOSOVO CONFERENCE

AU021523 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Apr 86 p 3

[Unattributed report on greetings address by Hamdija Pozderac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the 14th Conference of the LC of Kosovo on 28 April in Pristina]

[Text] The sociopolitical situation in Kosovo has been strongly marked by an unfavorable and difficult economic situation. This fact has been directly reflected in the weakening material basis, failures to fulfill the goals of socioeconomic and material development, exacerbation of social problems, and a decline in the standard of living of the working people and masses. Among other things, this was stated in his greetings address to the conference by Hamdija Pozderac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who pointed out that a majority of our working people are in an extremely difficult material position but that their determination and readiness to defend and continue to develop the socialist self-managing system, their workers-class power, and other values of our revolution are growing.

But on the other hand, their dissatisfaction with the activities of their entire delegate-assembly structure, the state and administrative organs, and the leading forces of socialist consciousness headed by the LC because of their lacking effectiveness in stopping the unfavorable trends in economic relations and their slow and anemic work in solving urgent problems in other spheres of life is also growing.

The working people demand a more resolute engagement of the forces of socialist consciousness in curbing the ideologies and trends to restore the monopoly of political power.

Speaking about relations in the Federation, Pozderac said that the working people do not need the state as a partner in the distribution of income but as a means of protection of their rights.

"If the processes asserting the rights of members of all peoples and nationalities in all spheres of social life were not promoted everywhere and in every place, we would find ourselves on the road to creating ethnically pure communities. And this is the road of the quickest way of tearing down Socialist Yugoslavia."

Pozderac devoted a part of his speech to the current situation in Kosovo and said among other things:

"And despite the undoubtable successes in the struggle against the 'Kosovo Republic' irredentist concept that continues to enjoy the complete support of official circles of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the final battle against the concept of an 'ethnically pure' Kosovo has still not been won. We should abandon the illusions that the battle against this concept would be won by discovering some kind of a center of counterrevolution. However, this does not imply that the struggle against the center of counterrevolution should be weakened even if that center may be beyond our borders. What is involved in something else. The emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins under pressure continues and divisions on a national basis are being slowly stopped. The impression is that the national groups in Kosovo do not live together but side by side, in parallel. There are not enough concrete activities in everyday life which would lead to fuller mutual penetration, togetherness, and harmonious cooperation. It seems that the awareness of the necessity to undertake concrete steps in this sphere lacks sufficient and correct practical encouragements and that until now it has been more present only within the circle of political organs and intolerably little in preoccupations of the institutions in which the working people and citizens realize their interests.

"We must demand of the Communist not to merely look and point a finger at others as long as he has not accounted for what he has done and is doing himself, and not to glorify and excuse his own community and nation and sigh over its alleged tragic fate, threatened position, and suppression in the SFRY.

"As Communists and as citizens we must know what is happening in every place in our country as well as the national and social communities in which we do not live and not only in those in which we do live. And not only must we know but we must also be actively engaged. There must be no division into 'our' and 'other' communities in this respect. We are linked together by our destiny and both our and someone else's nationalisms equally concern all of us. For, all nationalism are against us, and they all conspire against us. The same mercilessness against both 'one's own' and any other nationalism is the prerequisite ensuring that we ourselves are not taken in by any nationalist prejudices, exclusiveness, and false accusations. This is one of the emphasized points of the well known views of the LCY Central Committee on strengthening the unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia which must be consistently implemented.

"Irredentism and nationalism cannot be defeated with slogans and promises about quicker development. And if the current trends continue, the Kosovo economy will find itslef in an even more difficult situation in the coming period. If the present method of policy of advancement is not changed and if the investments continue to be made for the capital-intensive branches, for the raw materials and energy production capacities, Kosovo will have even more unemployed people in 1990 than it has now. The continuation of this policy cannot solve the present problems but can only deepen them," Hamdija Pozderac said among other things and pointed out in conclusion that the fact that Kosovo is turning toward restructuring its production operations is encouraging.

SAWPY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES LCY KOSOVO RESOLUTION

LD072031 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1150 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 7 May (TANJUG) -- The 13th LCY Congress resolution on the LC's tasks in further implementing the political platform on Kosovo is expected to provide action guidelines, and must not be reduced to mere description of the existing situation. This document must clearly define tasks not only for the Communists living in Kosovo and Serbia but also for all Yugoslav Communists. This we said at today's session of the Committee for International Relations of the SAWPY Federal Conference which discussed the draft congress resolution on Kosovo.

Participants in the discussion unanimously agreed on the need for a special resolution on Kosovo, particularly in view of the fact that the LCY's political platform for action in the province is not being carried through as agreed. Many critical remarks were, however, directed at the content of the draft resolution, particularly at its long-windedness and the lack of concrete proposals. It was stressed that the document must explicitly specify the future tasks of Communists in the efforts to safeguard our society's fundamental political oreintations. It must also state in specific terms the way in which Communists should counter nationalism, particularly the Albanian one, and also the measures designed to stop the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

The draft resolution merely makes passing reference to the task of protecting personal and social property despite the fact that this is one of Kosovo's most serious problems which directly foments counterrevolution. Nor does the document provide a solution to the issue of the use of two languages, that is, to the practice whereby the employment of Serbs and Montengrins is conditions on knowledge of the Albanian language.

PRC NEWS AGENCY GROUP ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD081754 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1634 TMT 8 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 8 May (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the XINHUA Chinese press agancy, headed by Mu Qing, director general, arrived in Belgrade at the invitation of Mihailo Saranovic, director general of TANJUG. As TANJUG'S guest the director of XINHUA will stay in our country for several days and visit four Yugoslav republics, where he will be briefed on the work of TANJUG.

The delegation of the Chinese agancy will also hold talks with representatives of TANJUG on promoting cooperation between the agencies of the two friendly countries, on exchanging services, using telecommunications, as well as on other questions of interest for improving information activity in the two countries.

Mu Qing is a member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and a minister in the Chinese Government.